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1. Stefan Felmayer & Sons at Szekesfehervar. This plant specialized in cotton printing and dyeing and employed about 250 workers. 25X1X
2. The Felmayer plant was not damaged during the war and is still in production. The plant is now Soviet owned as it was financed by an Austrian bank, the Credit Anstalt Bank of Vienna. Production at the Felmayer plant was approximately five million yards per year and consisted of bleaching, dyeing and printing fabrics. Largest production was concentrated in rayon.
3. During World War II the Felmayer plant made cottonias, a fabric composed of hemp, linen, cotton and rayon. It was manufactured under a patent held by Samuel Goldberger & Sons.
4. The largest textile plants in Hungary were owned by Samuel Goldberger & Sons, Budapest. Goldberger had two factories in Budapest, one on Lajos Ut, which converted gray cloth to finished fabrics and employed 700 to 800 workers. The plant had a daily production capacity of 130,000 to 150,000 yards of all types of fabrics, 50,000 yards of which were rayon.
5. Goldberger also had a spinning and weaving plant in south Budapest, which employed approximately 3,000 workers. The name of the plant was Wesbeg, and it was located on Budafoki Ut. This plant had a capacity of 200,000 yards per day of rayon and cotton. I believe the rayon capacity alone was 60,000 yards per day.
6. The Wesbeg plant is one of the largest in Europe and it exported to France, Italy, UK and Egypt. The rayon yarns utilized by the Goldberger plant came primarily from Germany and Italy, and the cotton from the US and Egypt. There is one rayon yarn plant in Hungary, but it is a very small plant and I do not know exactly where it is located.
7. Another large plant was Fel Tex, Budapest. This was a fabric printing plant which converted gray cloth to finished fabrics. It processed cotton, rayon, silk and wool and was capable of being converted to production of military needs.
8. In 1938 Fel Tex had about 450 workers. The plant was destroyed during World War II.
9. The textile industry in Hungary has very poor laboratory facilities in the various plants. Facilities provided are completely inadequate for research.

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